Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the cartons containing, and in the circular accompanying the articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (Prescription 1000 Internal, carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * *," (circular) "For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation," (Prescription 1000 Injection, carton) "Prescription 1000 Injection A companion to our internal treatment used in obstinate cases where immediate results are desired. For Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (circular) "A companion of Prescription 1000 Internal, and is used with it, when convenient, in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet, where the patient desires immediate relief," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8540. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10355. I. S. No. 15734-r. S. No. E-1411.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 20, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an alkaline emulsion of copaiba balsam flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the cartons containing the article and in the circulars accompanying it, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * *," (circular) "* * * For Gonnorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8541. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 Injection. U. S. * * * v. 18 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 11 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10356. I. S. Nos. 15731-r, 15742-r. S. No. E-1410.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 11 bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newport News, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on or about March 13, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.